A

# REVIEW

OFTHE

## STATE

OFTHE

### BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, November 3. 1711:

Had purpos'd to have said no more to the Case, of giving the Spanish Monarchy to the Emperor of Germany; really I thought no Man could have Entertain'd a Thought so Destructive to the Peace of Europe at this Time; and I design'd to lay down the Discourse, because I would not thereby strengthen the Pretensions of those, who are for giving it to France, which to me is the same Thing, for I take them to be both Ruinous and Destructive.

But I am obliged to go on, because some Gentlemen who are of another Opinion, are for lessening the present Power of the House of Austria, in order to lessen our

Apprehensions of the Danger of adding the Spanish Power to it, and so to take off our Apprehensions of an Emperor over-ballanceing Europe—The Arlas Historique is, it seems, pleas'd to bring all the Forces of the Emperor's Hereditary Countries to gooco Men—And from this Calculate, Arguments are brought to prove, That the Emperor, tho' never so Ambitious, is not able to make himself Absolute in the Empire: I desire to differ calmly in Argument only, and without any disrespect to Persons.

We must, in this Case, be allow'd so question the Authority of the Atlas Historique,

Forique, and if we overthrow his Authority, which is the Foundation, all the Confequences which are inferred, fall on a heap to the Ground, as the Superstructure—I know no better Way to do this, than to bring Demonstration of Fact against a Suppositions Conjecture—And as to the Reputation of Aslas Historique, let them support it that think he is Righ.

Three Periods of History will demonstrate the Fallacy of this Suggestion, viz.

That the Emperor's Heredisary Countries can raise but 90000 Mea — One of these was when United with Spain, and two after

عُدُ

When Charles V. was Emperor, he was Attack'd by Solyman the Magnificent, the Great Emperor of the Turks, who came down to the Gates of Vienna, the next Year after he had belieg'd it - He brought with him, an Army of 380000 Men - The Emperor drew up his Forces. and appear'd in Person ready to fight him You have the Forces of the Imperial Army muster'd up, in Knolles's Turkish Kiftory; and again, in the Life of Charles V. and in several other Authentick Histories. which allow them to be the best Army of Christians, and the biggest that the World ever law --- And fuch an Army, that the Great Turk did not think fit to hazard s Battle with them, tho' two to one -Mr. Knotles fays in his Turkift Hiftory, fol. 417. there were 250000 Men in the Emperor's Army; Stevens's History of Ch. V. pag. 274. fays the Emperor's panalcular Forces were 90000 Foot, and 30000 Harle, besides an Account he gives a como leabecause he wanted Money to my them, or offe he might have had them-There are some Objections to be remov'd, and fome Observations to be added to this Account, which I must do, to prevent Cavils or Advantages being taken for want of it.

s. It is objected, that the Pope, the Venetians, and the Princes of the Empire, sent great Aids to the making this Appearance; and this is granted

the Pope sent 12000 Men, and the Venetians 6000, and the several Electors sent about 18000 Men, but the Protestants none——The King of England.

2. That the Emperor brought 16000 Spanierds thither, which, with the Italians, at that Time, were accounted the best Troops in the Army; but it is to be noted, the Italians, being 30000, came not, for want of Money, as is is faid above, and the Popes Troops went no farther than Passau.

Observations to be taken with you in this Case, are these.

- 1. That the Emperor was not then King of Hungaria, or Prince of Transsivania, or King of Eolemia, nor even Arch-Duke of Austria, at least, not of one of the Austria's; these were all possess'd by several Hands; Ferdinand pretended to Hungaria, Fohn Sepusius was Vasvod of Iranssivania, Croasia was much of it under the Turks, and Ferdinand was King of Bohemia.
- 2. Beddes these Forces, the Emperor had, at that Time, 4 Armies on Foot in other Places, as by the History of those Times will appear, and an infinite Number of Garrillus full of soldiers; he had an Army in Flanders, against the King of France, an Army in Milan, an Army in Neples, and an Army in Africa, not reckoning his Troops in Spain and other Parts of the Empire.

I am, at prefent, upon the Power of the Emperor, and fall lay it you down Impartially, as I go: The Second Period in History, wherein the formidable Power of the Emperor was visible, in the Time of Ferdinand II. when he had Overthrown the Elector Palatine, who we call'd King of Bobemis, at the Great Battle of Prague, had Overthrown the United Protestant Army, Commanded by the King of Danemark, near Halberstad, and had brought the Proteffants to Renounce the Conclusions of Leipfick- This is a long and a terrible Sto-And if I do not make it appear, that the Emperor Ferdinand II. at the Time of the Siege or Leaguer of Nurembergh, altho' Tily bad been Overthrown at the Great Battle of Leipfick, by the King of Sweden; I fay, if I do not make it appear, That the Emperor had in his Pay, at that Time, 300000 Men, tho' he had neither Spain, Italy or Hungaria to help him, and that if the Great Guftavus Adolphu had not Refcu'd Germany from him, by a Prodigy of Success, he had entirely Enflav'd the whole Empire; if I do not do thir, I do nothing, and if I do, then I presume the Gentlemen will give up the Point, and acknowledge that Hiflory is against them, and that Ails Hiflerique is an Impoftor.

However, because this is remote, and requires more Room than this Day's Paper can allow, I shall wave it a little, and take she Ibird Period of History to this purpose, which is our present Time\_\_\_\_ And pray Gentlemen, will you be pleas'd Crincally to Enquire. What are the Forces which the Emperor ( I mean without teckoning any of these Troops we call the Empire, or Circular Troops, Quota's, &c.) now his in his pay --- The Imperial Army in Hungary has been in all our publick Accounts faid to be 40000 Men, belides reckening 8000 Men which are always kept in Transploania And thele are also without reckoning the flanding Garrisons of the Frontier Towns against the Turks. Such as Buda, Grau, Great Waradin, Canifia, Ranh, Peter Waredin, Dards, Alba, and a Multitude of Towns which have German Garrisons, fe

that by an Effablishment which I have feen. thole Garisons came, after the first reducing the Forces, to 38710 Men, not including Croatia, which is all Garrison'd by themselves, or the Upper Hungaria, which was then in Rebellion, or the Army in the Field; fo that the Emperor has not, thefe laft sa Years, paid less than 70000 Men in Hunga-

We are next to Enquire, what Imperial Troops are Employ'd in the feveral Branches of sche prefent War, which are more immediately Imperial, not Gircular or by

Quota, for Example.

1. The Army in Naples, where he has from the beginning, Employ'd 12000 Men, and fewer cannot keep that Conntry in Peace.

2. In Catalognia, befides Palatines, (which we are fald so pay) there are a Body of 9500 Imperialities.

3. In Picamons, bendes Pruffians, there are always in the Field 16000 Imperi-

4. The Dutchies of Milan and Manina, the Town and Territory of Comeschie, the Electorate of Bavaria, which are now in a Possession of Conquest, and are kept by Arong Bodies of Impoal Troops, and cannot be kept other wie, these together, have 18000 Men always Maintain'd among them-

5. The Imperial Troops in Flanders, are at least 14000, besides those which March'd away with Prince Eugene, and which added to 5 Imperial Regiments of Foot and 3 of Horse, which were on the Rhine before, makes the Emperor's Hereditary Forces on the Rhine 22000 Men, including the Wirtembergh Troops in his Imperial Majesty's Pay.

All thele are Troops, which we know are now in the Emperor's Pay, as his own Troops, besides all the Troops he Maintains in Garrifons, in all the Hereditary Domipions on the Frontiers, towards Poland, Saxway, Beverie, and Eungaria, and in Sua-

[ 388]

bis on the Frontiers of Swifferland, so that the Emperor now actually pays above 200000 Men, besides the Troops of the Empire; and yet we reckon the Empire now, in a low, mean Exhausted State, and so no doubt it is.

If this is a Power fit to have an Addition of Spain, Onexico, and Peru, let any reasonable Person judge; and where such an Addition of Strength would End?——
Those People who are for it, should leave the wild Notion of a Ballance of Power out of their Discourse; for if this will not de-

bis on the Frontiers of Swifferland, so that stroy all Ballance of Power, then I see no the Emperor now actually pays above Danger in any Thing in the World.

#### BRRATA.

I N Our last Review, the Reader is to obferve an Error in History, occasion d by
the Word bim, in the Case of John Huse
and Jerome of Prague — Which terms
there to reterr to the Emperor Charles V.
but was long before his Time 3 wherefore
the Reader is defir d to Correct is thus;

PAGE 383. Col. 1. line 14. for Upbraided bim, r. Uphraided a former Emperor.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

A N ESSAY towards a PRATICAL describing the Genius and Nature of the English Tongue : Giving likewise a Rational Account of Grammar in general, with a Familiar Explanation of its Terms. The whole is so order'd, that any Gentleman or Lady may attain, not only to a tolerable Knowledge of Grammar and the English Tongue, but be also enabled to Examin their Children in the first Principles of Grammar. By Fames Greenwood. Sold by S. Keeble at the Turks Heed in Fleeftreet; F. Laurence at the Angel in the Poultry ; F. Bower at the Rose in Ludgate-ffreet ; R. and F. onwick at the Red-Lyon in St. Paul's Church-Tard; J. Woodward in Scalding Alley, Cear Stocks Market; and R. Helfey, at the "lengb and Harrow in Cornbill.

JOHN Cliff Stationer in Queen-freet, near Cheapside, gives Notice, that he hath a Considerable Quantity of all sorts of Playing Cards, bought before the Duty was laid on, and consequently can sell them Cheaper than they that bought since at advanced Prices, is resolved not to stay for a

better Market, but to fell all forts at very Reasonable Rates. (5)

UACKERY Unmask'd; in 2 Parts, containing, I. Reflections on the 7thEdition of Mr. Martin's Treatife of the Venered Difease. 2. An Examination of the Charitable Surgeon, The Generous Surgeon, The Tomb of Venus, and a pretended new Method of curing this Disease. 2. A brief Enquiry into the Ancient and present State of the Pradices of Phyfick and Surgery; a full Account of Quarks; then (In a concise Method) is shewn the Cause, Nature, Signs, and Dangerous Effetts of this Difsafe, various ways of Receiving, Symptomes first Discovering, and only Method of preventing its Infection; together with the best, most cheap, safe, speedy, easie and private Methods of Cure. As also the Caule and Cure of Old Gl .. 13 in Men, and Weaknesses in Women. The Second Edition Bularg'd. Sold by D. Brown without Temple-Bar, G. Straban, at the Golden Ball in Cornbill, and B. Barker, in Westminfter-Hall, and by the Author, Dr. Spinte, at his House at the Golden-Ball, 3 Doors directly paft the Sun-Tavern, in Milk-ftreet Market. Cheapside. Price 2's.

Printed for and fold by John Baker at the Black-Boy Pater-Noster-Row. 1711.